

GREAT BATTLESHIPS.

Three of the Most Formidable to Be Built for Our Navy.

The California, Nebraska and West Virginia Will Have 12,000 Tons Displacement and a Speed of 23 Knots.

Washington, March 31.—No warships of such fighting power have ever before been planned abroad or at home as the three cruisers whose details have just been practically completed by the admirals of the naval construction board. They are really most formidable battleships, with the speed and staying powers of an ocean liner. Never has such a tremendous battery been mounted afloat as the California, the Nebraska and the West Virginia will carry. Sixty-six fixed guns constitute their armament, and their magazines are to hold over 400 tons of ammunition.

The board has given these ships 12,000 tons displacement, 23 knots' speed, and, with coal bunker capacity of 2,000 tons, a steaming radius of 7,000 miles. They will be the only ships in the navy literally armored all over, their protection extending from below the water line above the entire superstructure. In appearance they will mark a notable departure from existing cruisers and battleships of their class, in that they will stand much higher out of the water, giving better distribution of batteries and quarters and making them most impressive.

The machinery is to develop over 22,000 horse power to drive the ships 23 knots, and this, with the standard naval water tube boilers, must not exceed 2,000 tons in weight.

The armored protection is to include a waterline belt of Kruppized steel six inches thick abreast the engines and boilers, tapering to 3½ inches at the bow and stern. Above this belt there will be a five-inch casemate extending half the ship's length, to protect ten 6-inch guns. The 8-inch turrets will be six inches thick, the conning tower 9 inches, and the signal tower five inches. The total weight of armor, including the 4-inch protective deck, will be 1,427 tons.

The armament will consist of 66 guns, distributed as follows: Main battery, four 8-inch breech loading rifles of 45 calibres' length; fourteen 6-inch rapid fire rifles of 50 calibres' length. Secondary battery, all rapid fire, eighteen 14-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, four 1-pounder automatic, four 1-pounder single shot, two 3-inch field guns and two Gatlings. In addition the hand battery will include 300 magazine rifles and 200 revolvers. On the main deck in the casemate will be placed the battery of six-inch rapid fires in broadsides, five on each side, with not less than 110 degrees are of fire, except the forward pair, which are to be sponsored so as to permit them to aim directly ahead. The automatic one-pounders will go in the lower military tops. There will be two submerged torpedo tubes in one compartment forward, and six whitehead torpedoes will be carried. The aggregate weight of this armament exceeds 400 tons.

As indicating the rapidity of destructive fire to be attained with this great battery, provision is made for the ammunition hoists to deliver charges to each gun at the following rates: Eight-inch, one every fifty seconds; 6-inch, three rounds a minute; 14-pounders, six rounds a minute; 3 and 1-pounders, ten rounds a minute. The rounds and weights of the ammunition to be carried on each ship are as follows: Five hundred rounds, 8-inch complete, 92.6 tons; 2,800 rounds, 6-inch complete, 225.5 tons; 4,500 rounds, 14-pounder complete, 51.7 tons; 6,000 rounds, 3-pounders complete, 18.8 tons; all other, twenty tons; total, 409.6 tons. The construction board has also practically completed the designs for the battleships Pennsylvania, Georgia and New Jersey, no material modification from the original plans having been made. They will represent as distinct an advance in their class as the cruisers do over the New York and the Brooklyn.

China-Japan Commission.

Washington, March 31.—The House committee on commerce agreed to report the senate bill for a China-Japan commission to investigate the commercial opportunities in the Orient, with an amendment striking out the provision of the bill proposed by Senator Hoar directing that no senator or representative in congress shall be named on any commission appointed by the president.

Provisions for Soldiers' Homes.

Washington, March 31.—Senator Davis introduced a bill for the extension of the provisions of the law relating to the soldiers' homes of the states and territories so as to include soldiers who participated in the Spanish war and the wars succeeding, and also to those participating in the Indian wars.

Two Years in Prison.

Bristol, Tenn., March 30.—Nathan Peoples, who killed Stephen Elliott in Bristol last summer, was tried and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Elliott was going to see Peoples' wife and was shot down at the door.

It Has Reached \$176,675,800.

Washington, March 30.—The amount of bonds offered for exchange for the new two per cents, is \$176,675,800, of which \$18,874,350 came from individuals and institutions other than national banks.

RETURNED FROM CUBA.

What the Subcommittee of the Senate Has to Say After a Visit to the Island.

Washington, April 2.—The subcommittee of the senate, consisting of Senators Platt, of Connecticut, Aldrich and Teller, which went to Cuba for the purpose of personally investigating conditions on the island, with a view to intelligent action by congress with respect to Cuba, has returned to Washington. Senator Platt, chairman of the subcommittee, authorized the following statement concerning the subcommittee's observations:

"We inquired, as carefully and completely as we could with the limited time at our disposal, into the condition of the people of the island, their needs and the prospect of the establishment of an independent, satisfactory and stable government by and for the people of Cuba. We were in Havana in all five days. We also visited the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara, being unable to go to Santiago and Puerto Principe, as we very much wished. We saw and conversed with a great many prominent and leading men from all portions of the island, men who represented different ideas and interests, from intense conservatism to decided radicalism, and return with a much better understanding of the problem to be solved and the steps to be taken in its solution than we could possibly obtain otherwise than by a personal visit.

"It may be said of all classes in Cuba, that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government, a Cuban republic. A few are impatient and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence. All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding such elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new government. Much will depend upon the result of these elections. If they take place without disturbance and good officials are elected, that will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self-government, and steps can be taken without great delay for further progress in that direction. The problem is complicated by the fact that self-government is an untried experiment, by a people who have had little opportunity to study its principles or its details, its necessities, or its responsibilities. Many of the more conservative citizens and business men, unfortunately, show too much disposition to hold aloof.

"There are great possibilities in the island. It is fertile, has great natural resources and is capable of supporting a population four or five times larger than it numbers at present. On the whole there has been marvelous recuperation since the declaration of peace, but it needs American capitalists among its enterprises, which hesitate as yet to go there. English and German capital seems more confident and is being invested. Surely our own people ought to have as much confidence in the future of Cuba as foreigners have. On the whole we were much pleased and encouraged. The people of the United States and of Cuba should alike exercise patience, being assured that thereby progress will be most certain."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

Gen. Otis Reports the Killing of Four Soldiers and the Wounding of Eight Others.

Washington, March 31.—Gen. Otis' latest casualty list is as follows: Killed—James T. Hill, Elbridge H. Webster, Ferdinand W. Myer, Max Hohn, corporal.

Wounded—First Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, lung, severe; James E. Murphy, elbow, severe; Floyd Hummer, sergeant, foot, serious; Odie Smith, corporal, thigh, slight; Thomas J. Gould, George H. Momeny, corporal, James F. Barnes, chest, serious; John G. Carl, sergeant, mortally.

Carrying Coal to Rotterdam.

Philadelphia, March 31.—The Prince Keystone line steamer Dutch Prince is taking on a cargo at this port of 500 tons of bituminous coal for Rotterdam. This is believed to be the first consignment of soft coal from Philadelphia to the Netherlands, and it is said that other larger shipments will be made in the near future.

Dinner at the White House.

Washington, March 31.—President McKinley gave a dinner at the white house to the members of the newly appointed Philippine commission. The members of the cabinet and a few other guests were also invited.

War Vessels at Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., March 31.—The cruiser New York, battleship Texas and gunboat Machias, Adm. Farquhar's squadron, crossed the bar into this port Friday morning with four feet of water to spare.

Miners Return to Work.

Arnot, Pa., April 2.—The miners who struck last Wednesday returned to work after being assured that the company would keep all agreements made with the miners at the termination of the former strike, which continued 11 months.

Great Catch of Seals.

St. Johns, N. F., April 2.—The sealing steamer New Foundland arrived here with 21,000 seals. She reports that the remainder of the fleet are adding daily to the catches already reported.

BRITISH AMBUSHED.

A Convoy, Under Command of Col. Broadwood, Falls Into a Trap.

Gen. Colville's Division Shelling the Boer Camp Near Bloemfontein—Boers Expecting Great Things of Their New Commander.

New York, April 1.—A dispatch from Pretoria says: Gen. Louis Botha has been appointed to succeed Gen. Joubert as commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces.

London, April 1.—Even the details of the engagement Friday at Kame Siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort, fail to instill much interest. It appears to have been a one-sided affair, although the Boers stoutly held their ground against a force three or four times their size for three hours, when, foreseeing the danger of the British cavalry enveloping their flank, the burghers withdrew in good order on their main body at Brandfort, which, according to Lord Roberts, they seem later to have decided to relinquish with the view, doubtless, of occupying a prepared position farther north. Kroonstad, Orange Free State, Friday, March 30.—Gen. Smuts Friday engaged the British at Mafetkop, south of Brandfort, and held them at bay for six hours. The burghers fought well. The casualties are unknown.

The Free State Rand will assemble at Kroonstad April 2.

London, April 2.—The following dispatch has been received from Bushman Kop, dated Saturday, March 31:

"The British force commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry under Col. Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba Nchu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers to leave last night.

"Col. Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein waterworks, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this morning. At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Col. Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries while the rest of the force remained to act as rear guard.

"The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns. The loss of life was not great since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

"Gen. Colville's division which left Bloemfontein early this morning arrived here at noon and he is now shelling the Boers."

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the war office, has not yet been published and no account of the affair is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune. Evidently Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba Nchu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied. Six of 12 guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons and, it is feared, many men, fell into the hands of Boers, whose daring, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their recent reverses.

The hope is expressed here that Gen. Colville will recover the convoy and guns but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable that the next news will be that, after a stiff fight, Gen. Colville has extricated Col. Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander-in-chief, Gen. Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Kame Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley: "I have received instructions that if any disturbance occurs west of the Vaal river my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

St. Petersburg, April 1.—The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg publishes an announcement, which it is assumed is inspired, that neither now nor at the end of the war, can the Boers hope for Russian intervention. Russia has no interest in South Africa.

Many Steerage Passengers.

New York, April 1.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Phoenicia, which arrived Saturday from Hamburg and Boulogne, brought 2,033 steerage passengers, the largest number of immigrants arriving by any one steamer in many years.

Gen. Pann Surrenders.

Manila, April 1.—The Chinese Gen. Pann, who has been terrorizing and devastating the province of Panyu, has surrendered at Legaspi, to Brig. Gen. Robbe, who is bringing him to Manila.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

L. & N. R. R.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:
From Cincinnati—10:58 a. m.; 6:00 p. m.; 10:10 p. m.
From Lexington—5:11 a. m.; 7:48 a. m.; 8:23 p. m.; 6:27 p. m.
From Richmond—5:05 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 3:18 p. m.
From Maysville—7:45 a. m.; 8:15 p. m.
DEPARTURE OF TRAINS:
To Cincinnati—5:15 a. m.; 7:51 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.
To Lexington—7:50 a. m.; 11:05 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.; 10:14 p. m.
To Richmond—11:10 a. m.; 5:43 p. m.; 10:16 p. m.
To Maysville—7:50 a. m.; 6:35 p. m.
F. B. CARR, Agent.

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(7 to 10 a. m.)

OFFICE HOURS: 2 to 4 p. m.

7 to 8 p. m.

WIGGINS [2] 2:19½.

Bay horse; 15 hands 3 inches; foaled 1893.

By ABERDEEN, sire of Kentucky Union 207½, Dentine (4) 2:13¼, Alabaster (4) 2:15, and sixty-three others in 2:30.

1st dam, ALBINA DE MER (dam of Wiggins (2) 2:19½, Mabel Moneypeny (2) 2:20, her first two colts trained), by STAMBOUL 207½, son of Sultan 2:24.

2d dam, BELLE BLANCHE, by THE MOOR 870, sire of Beautiful Bells (dam of 8 in 2:30 list), Sultan 2:24, etc.

3d dam, BELLE VIEW MAID (dam of Center 2:29½), by Idol 177.

4th dam by PILOT, JR., sire of dams of Maud S. 2:08¾, Jay-Eye-See 2:10, etc.

5th dam by MAMBRINO MESSENGER.

"Breed to early speed, if you want early speed." WIGGINS took his record of 2:19½ and could beat 2:14 as a two-year-old. He started in six races, winning five straight without losing a heat and was the best colt of his year—1895. Now is the time to breed your best mares, while he stands at the low fee of

\$25 TO INSURE A COLT.

Lien retained on colt until season is paid. Grass at 10 cts. per day. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk. For further information, address

JAMES E. CLAY,

Marchmont Stock Farm, Paris, Ky.

LORD RUSSELL.

(Full Brother to the Great Maud S 2:08 3-4.)

Sire of Kremlin, 2:07½; Hustler Russell, 2:12¼; Russellmont, 2:12¼; Sea Bird, 2:12¼; See Russell 2:10¼ and nineteen others in 2:15 list.

LORD RUSSELL is out of the great brood mare Miss Russell, the dam of seven better than 2:30; four better than 2:20, and two that have beaten 2:10. She is also the dam of five sires of speed, among them the great Nutwood, and is the dam of four producing daughters. Note what strong producing blood LORD RUSSELL has. He will stand at

\$25.00 to insure.

SCARLET WILKES.

2:22 1-2, Trial 2:14 1-4.)

Sire of George, 2:17½ trotting; 2:19½ pacing; Mercury Wilkes, 2:14½; Capt. White, 2:15; The Duke, 2:10½, etc., three to beat 2:20 in 1899.

by Red Wilkes.

1st dam Tipsey, (dam of The Shah 2:10¼, Scarlet Wilkes 2:22½, Glen Mary 2:25 and Glen Wood, sire of Glen Arthur 2:14 and Gipsy B. 2:17) by Alameda; 2nd dam Mary Weaver (dam of Don 2:22, Robin M. 2:24½ and Mary B. 2:25) by Vermont Black Hawk.

SCARLET WILKES is the best disposed stallion in the country.

\$15.00 to insure.

Maplehurst, Paris, Ky.,

BACON BROS. & J. Q. WARD

STEPHON 20404

Is a dappled gray horse, foaled Oct. 20, 1892; bred by Jacob P. Sleight, of Lansing, Mich.; stands 16½ hands high, and weighs 1700 pounds. This is the only purely bred and registered Percheron stallion ever offered to the public in Kentucky. He came from the Oaklawn Farms, owned by M. W. Dunkam, of Wayne, Ills., the largest breeder of Percheron and French Coach horses in the world and the owner of more prize-winners than any other breeder in France or America.

PEDIGREE:

[Recorded with pedigree in the Percheron Stud Book of America.]

Gray; foaled October 20, 1892; got by STRADAT 7112 (2463); dam Abydos 950 (309) by ROMULUS 873 (785); 2d dam Elise by DUKE-DE-CHARLES 162 (721).

STRADAT 7112 (2463) by Passe-Partout (1402) out of Biche (1204) by a son of Coco II (714).

PASSE-PARTOUT (1402) by Comet 104 (719) out of Sophie by Favori I (711), he by Vioux-Chaslin (713) out of L'Amie by Vioux-Pierre (894), he by Coco (712).

COMET 104 (719) by French Monarch 205 (734) out of Suzanne by Cambroune.

FRENCH MONARCH 205 (734) by Ilderim (5302) out of a daughter of Vioux-Pierre (894), etc.

ILDERIM (5302) by Valentin (5301) out of Chafon by Vioux-Pierre (894), etc.

VALENTIN (5301) by Vioux-Chaslin (713), he by Coco (712) out of Poule by Sandi.

COCO (712) by Mignon (715) out of Pauline by Vioux-Coco.

MIGNON (715) by Jean-le-Blanc (739).

COCO II (714) by Vioux-Chaslin (713), etc., out of La Grise by Vioux-Pierre (894).

ROMULUS 873 (785) by the government approved stallion Romulus, son of Moreuil out of Fleur d'Epine by the government approved stallion Cheri, he by Corbon.

This horse has been shown only three times, winning first prize in each event and in one of them there were eight other entries of different draft breeds.

STEPHON will make the season of 1900 at our place ½ miles West of Paris, on the Hume pike, at

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Money due when colt comes, mare parted with or bred to another horse. A lien will be retained on all colts till service money is paid.

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TIME TABLE.

EAST BOUND.

At Louisville..... 8:00am 8:00pm
At Lexington..... 11:00am 8:40pm
At Lexington..... 11:00am 8:00pm 8:00am 8:00pm
At Winchester..... 11:00am 8:00pm 8:00am 8:00pm
At Mt Vernon..... 11:00am 8:00pm 8:00am 8:00pm
At Washington..... 11:00am 8:00pm
At Philadelphia..... 10:00am 7:00pm
At New York..... 12:00pm 8:00pm

WEST BOUND.

At Winchester..... 7:00am 4:00pm 8:00am 2:00pm
At Lexington..... 8:00am 4:00pm 7:00am 3:00pm
At Frankfort..... 8:00am 4:00pm
At Shelbyville..... 10:00am 7:00pm
At Louisville..... 11:00am 8:00pm

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